

Chapter 1 : EOS Digital Rebel XTi

This full-color book is designed to tap the exploding market in serious digital photography with over pages of new and beautiful photos, essential photography how-to information and no-fail formulas for getting great digital pictures with the newly announced Canon EOS Digital Rebel XTi/D.

The initials stand for automatic depth of field. This mode is designed to assist you in producing photos that have a depth of field sufficient to keep all objects in the frame in sharp focus. The camera accomplishes this by analyzing the lens-to-subject distance for all those objects and then selecting the aperture that results in the appropriate depth of field. After choosing the aperture, the camera then selects the necessary shutter speed to properly expose the image at the selected f-stop. A-DEP stands for automatic depth of field. In very dim lighting, the shutter speed the camera selects may be too slow to allow you to handhold the camera. So check the shutter speed in the viewfinder after you press the shutter button halfway to meter and focus the image.

Fun facts about focal length Every lens can be characterized by its focal length, or in the case of a zoom lens, the range of focal lengths it offers. According to photography tradition, a focal length of 50mm is described as a "normal" lens. Most point-and-shoot cameras feature this focal length, which is a medium-range lens that works well for the type of snapshots that users of those kinds of cameras are likely to shoot. A lens with a focal length under 35mm is characterized as a wide-angle lens because at that focal length, the camera has a wide angle of view and produces a long depth of field, making it good for landscape photography. A short focal length also has the effect of making objects seem smaller and farther away. At the other end of the spectrum, a lens with a focal length longer than 80mm is considered a telephoto lens and often referred to as a long lens. With a long lens, angle of view narrows, depth of field decreases, and faraway subjects appear closer continued continued and larger, which is ideal for wildlife and sports photographers. Note, however, that the focal lengths stated here and elsewhere in the book are so-called 35mm equivalent focal lengths. This so-called crop factor, sometimes also called the magnification factor, varies depending on the digital camera, which is why the photo industry adopted the 35mm-equivalent measuring stick as a standard. With your camera, the cropping factor is roughly 1. In the figure here, for example, the red outline indicates the image area that results from the 1. So when lens shopping, you gauge those two characteristics of the lens by looking at the stated focal length – no digital-to-film conversion math is required. In this situation, the camera assumes that your primary goal is a good exposure and so adjusts the aperture as needed based on the available light. In dim lighting, raise the ISO or add artificial light. Instead, it presents you with a fixed combination of aperture and shutter speed that will properly expose the image. The depth of field may or may not be what you want. Given these limitations, my personal recommendation is that as soon as you fully understand the impact of aperture on depth of field, you politely decline the option of using A-DEP mode and instead work in aperture-priority autoexposure mode Av instead. Then you can simply match the f-stop to the depth of field you have in mind, without giving up the option of using flash. Gathering information would provide you guidance on the right steps that you need to take. Researching can be done through the internet, talking to professional photographers, as well as reading some books about the subject. Get all the tips from the pros within this photography ebook.

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Chapter 2 : Aperture setting fstop - Canon EOS Digital Rebel XT/D Guide

Canon EOS Digital Rebel XT/D Digital Field Guide by Charlotte K. Lowrie This full-color book is designed to tap the exploding market in serious digital photography with over pages of new and beautiful photos, essential photography how-to information and no-fail formulas for getting great digital pictures with the newly announced Canon.

It has been replaced with a nicer smooth finish. A new "rubber slip guard" for the thumb and an improved grip shape in the back have been incorporated. The grip is also thicker - by a tiny 1 mm. The grip continues to be small for my medium adult male hands. The upside is that the entire camera is small - it is easy to take everywhere. My first battery lasted in the frame range with some burst shooting and no flash use. These batteries are very small - it is easy to take several with you for those long shoots. The battery power remaining indicator now has 4 levels, rather than 3. The XT*i* continues to use cross-keys for changing settings and navigating menus. However, the buttons now have a nicer in my opinion smooth, non-rubber finish. And, the set button is no longer required to be pressed after making setting changes. This is a more intuitive design in my opinion. Picture Style settings are now available. Folder management with manual folder creation is now a feature as is up to 9, images per folder. Four Custom Functions were added or changed: Depth-of-field preview is enabled in the Creative Zone modes. Since a change such as this takes time to get used to post processing-wise , I will continue to evaluate my results. But, what I am seeing is a new tone curve. Reds, yellows, and oranges seem to be slightly darker while blues seem slightly lighter. The tone curve seems to push shadows darker - but the detail remains. Maybe Canon got tired of looking at our blown highlights. In this white paper, Canon gives the reasons why they chose to omit image stabilization from their camera body. Basically, the reasons are, because they can build more effective image stabilizers in the lens tuned for the focal length range and because a stabilized sensor does not yield a stabilized viewfinder. Canon continues to include their Digital Photo Pro software in the box. While many of the previously discussed XT*i* improvements are not found in the 30D body, the 30D has many advantages of its own. Obviously the 30D is larger on the right in the comparison images above , but along with the larger size comes what most people will find to be a more comfortable grip - it is larger and rubberized. This is noticeable when a shot must be taken at a precise time - think sports. The 30D is louder. The 30D has a more-rugged magnesium alloy build - and feels more solid. The 30D has a pentaprism viewfinder while the XT*i* utilizes a pentamirror. The 30D sports a thumb wheel and joystick while the XT*i* uses cross key buttons. Apparently a , figure same as the 30D is also floating around. I welcome correction if I am wrong. Thus, the decision is not an easy one. What about an upgrade? The improvements will be nice - but a new lens might make a bigger difference in your results. Email me if you need other upgrade recommendations - be sure to tell me what you use the camera for. When purchased with the kit, this lens is a reasonable value. For those wanting to get the most from their DSLR, I suggest one of the other separately available lenses. Start your lens search on the Canon Lens Recommendations page. Bringing you this site is my full-time job typically hours per week. Thus, I depend solely on the commissions received from you using the links on this site to make any purchase. I am grateful for your support! You expect to get what you ordered and you want to pay a low price for it. The retailers I recommend below are the ones I trust for my own purchases. Can you help right now? Please share this page!

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Chapter 3 : Books by Charlotte K. Lowrie (Author of Canon EOS Digital Rebel XTi/d Digital Field Guide)

Xti d Digital rebel xti b - rebel xti mp digital slr camera b b Eos digital rebel xti ef-s kit Show all Eos digital d Eos digital rebel xti Eos d digital.

Depth of field increases as you stop down the aperture by choosing a higher f-stop number. For shallow depth of field, open the aperture by choosing a lower f-stop number. Figure offers an example. I snapped both images using the same focal length and camera-to-subject distance, so aperture is the only depth-of-field variable between the two images. Of course, changing the aperture requires adjusting the shutter speed or ISO to maintain the equivalent exposure; for these images, I adjusted shutter speed only. In lay terms, focal length determines what the lens "sees. Additionally, the spatial relationship of objects changes as you adjust focal length. As an example, Figure compares the same scene shot at focal lengths of mm and mm. Large depth of field Large depth of field Figure A large depth of field keeps both near and far subjects in sharp focus. Raising the f-stop value increases depth of field. Whether you have any focal length flexibility depends on your lens: If you have a zoom lens , you can adjust the focal length " just zoom in or out. For more technical details about focal length and your camera , see the sidebar "Fun facts about focal length. As you move the lens closer to your subject, depth of field decreases. If you do, depth of field is affected by both the camera position and focal length. Together, these three factors determine the maximum and minimum depth of field that you can achieve, as illustrated by my clever artwork in Figure and summed up in the following list: Open the aperture as wide as possible select the lowest f-stop number , zoom in to the maximum focal length of your lens, and get as close as possible to your subject. Stop down the aperture to the highest possible f-stop setting, zoom out to the shortest focal length your lens offers, and move farther from your subject. Zooming to a longer focal length also reduces depth of field. Here are a few additional tips and tricks related to depth of field: In this mode, detailed fully in Chapter 5, you set the f-stop, and the camera selects the appropriate shutter speed to produce a good exposure. The range of aperture settings you can access depends on your lens. Portrait and Close-Up modes produce shortened depth of field; Landscape mode produces a greater depth of field. Greater depth of field: Select lower f-stop Increase focal length zoom in Move closer to subject Figure Aperture, focal length, and your shooting distance determine depth of field. In this mode, the camera selects the aperture setting that it thinks will keep all objects in the frame within the zone of sharp focus. You can read more about this mode in the next section. Your camera offers depth-of-field preview, which enables you to see in advance how the aperture affects the focus zone. See the section labeled "Checking depth of field" for details on how to use this feature. For increased background blurring, move the subject farther in front of the background. To maintain the same exposure, shutter speed must change in tandem with aperture , and you may encounter a situation where the shutter speed is too slow to permit hand-holding of the camera. Lenses that offer optical image stabilization do enable most people to handhold the camera at slower shutter speeds than non-stabilized lenses, but double-check your results just to be sure. Note that if you use a tripod, most lens manufacturers recommend that you turn off the stabilization feature; check your manual to be sure.

Chapter 4 : Canon EOS Rebel XTi / D Review

Note: The Canon EOS Rebel XTi / D has been replaced by the Canon EOS Rebel XSi / D. With each iteration of the Digital Rebel family, Canon raises the bar on image quality and camera features while lowering the introductory price.

Chapter 5 : CANON EOS REBEL XTi INSTRUCTION MANUAL Pdf Download.

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Chapter 7 : Using ADEP mode - Canon EOS Digital Rebel XTi D Guide

"Canon EOS Digital Rebel XTi/D Guide to Digital SLR Photography" provides you with a concise guide to the essential functions and features of the Digital Rebel XTi/D, teaching you how to select the best autofocus mode, shutter speed, f/stop, or flash capability to take perfect pictures of any kind under any conditions.

Chapter 8 : Canon Canon EOS Digital Rebel Digital SLR Cameras for sale | eBay

Canon offers a wide range of compatible supplies and accessories that can enhance your user experience with you EOS Digital Rebel XTi that you can purchase direct. Scroll down to easily select items to add to your shopping cart for a faster, easier checkout.

Chapter 9 : Canon EOS D - Wikipedia

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